

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Only nationals may own UAE land

ABU DHABI, Feb. 14 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) National Assembly today approved a bill restricting the possession of real estate to UAE nationals, the Emirates News Agency reported. The bill, which has still to be signed by President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, gave non-UAE nationals six years to dispose of their property, but it allowed nationals of other Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman — to own property in the emirates, on a reciprocal basis. Nationals of other Arab countries are also allowed to keep one property provided it is used only as their residence. The bill would not be applied to offices of Embassies, Consulates, international organizations and residences of the mission heads.

Volume 3, Number 678

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1978 — RABIE AWAL 7, 1398

## Japan asked to buy European

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP). — The European Economic Community urged Japan today to import more of its products, including jetliners, tobacco and whisky, to correct a trade imbalance now in Japan's favour. The Japanese side was reluctant to make any promises on the second day of working-level talks which began on Monday. The EEC delegation was led by Benedict Mynell, Director of Relations for North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. In a meeting with officials of the Transport Ministry, the EEC asked Japan to purchase the A-300 air bus developed by EEC nations. Britain's BAC-111 and the Dutch Fokker F-28 jetliner. The EEC also asked Japan to simplify inspection of automobiles and marine engines to be exported to Japan from the EEC.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## King plans private trip to England

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein will start a private visit to Great Britain within the next few days, an official source at the Royal Hashemite Court said today. The King will spend a personal holiday with his son and daughter, Prince Ali and Princess Haya, the source added.

## Arab-American denies charge by Israelis

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (R). — An Arab student in the U.S. pleaded not guilty today to charges of belonging to a Palestinian assistance organization and maintaining contact with anti-Israeli agents. Sami Esmail, 23, who immigrated to the U.S. a few years ago from the occupied West Bank and now attends Michigan State University, told the three judges hearing his case in a district court here that he "vigorously" denied the charges.

Mr. Esmail was charged with membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and with being in contact with its agents at a university and in Libya here, according to the charges. He underwent training at PFLP camp.

## Italy shocked by political killing

ROME, Feb. 14 (R). — An Italian magistrate was murdered today in an apparent attempt to intimidate the judiciary only weeks before the trial of a left-wing urban guerrilla leader. The victim, Dr. Riccardo Pansa, 63, was hit by a hail of machinegun fire as he climbed to his car outside his home in morning.

## Austrian experts FAVOUR Kfir

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (R). — Austrian defence experts want the government to buy Israeli Kfir fighter planes, Defence Minister to Roesch said today. Herr Roesch told a cabinet meeting the air force would need between 18 and 24 new fighters after 1980 to strengthen Austria's defence capabilities. The Kfir was mentioned as one of the most suitable planes.

## Libya's premier arrives in USSR

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (AP). — Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud arrived in Moscow today for talks expected to focus on Soviet and hard-line Arab positions to President Anwar Sadat's direct negotiations with Israel. Jalloud was welcomed at Moscow airport by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. Libyan sources said Premier Jalloud, the nation's number one leader after Col. Muammar Qadhafi, was likely to remain in Moscow about three days.

## Bombs are backdrop to new Beirut legislation

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (R). — Seven people were wounded in two explosions which ripped central Beirut as Lebanon's Parliament passed controversial law and order legislation. The bill was drafted after four days of Syrian-Lebanese battles last week in which at least 150 people were killed, most of them members of the Syrian-dominated Arab League peace force policing the civil war truce here.

It provides for the establishment of a mixed Syrian-Lebanese military tribunal to investigate "crimes affecting the interests and safety of the Arab security forces in Lebanon."

Voting on the bill, which was regarded as an infringement on Lebanese sovereignty by some Lebanese political rightists, was 72 in favour and one against in the 99-seat house.

As an emergency session debate on the bill got under way, two bomb blasts in central Beirut's Martyrs Square demonstrated the continuing absence of security here. Eyewitnesses said five people were wounded in one blast and two in the other.

Reliable right-wing sources, meanwhile, confirmed that the Syrians had thrown a cordon of steel round a Lebanese army barracks on the eastern outskirts of Beirut where last week's bloodshed started.

Analysts here said the tribunal was not likely to result in much genuine progress towards solving Lebanon's complex social, religious and economic problems. None of them was solved in the 1975-76 civil war in which an estimated 60,000 died.

The five-man court panel will be headed by a Lebanese military officer. It will include a Lebanese civilian judge and three officers attached to the 30,000-man Arab peace-keeping force.

The task of the special court can be terminated by a government decree upon the recommendation of the ministers of justice and national defense.

As the parliament met, Sudanese troops of the peace-keeping force manned tanks flanking the Parliament building gates. About 100 Lebanese security officers and personal bodyguards of the parliamentarians stood by, but there were no incidents.

In other developments, shelling and fighting in southern Lebanon — the heaviest in months — were heard in northern Israel yesterday, residents said. A girl was reported killed in a south Lebanese village and three wounded people were brought to an Israeli first aid post on the border. Reuters reported from Metullah, in northern Israel.

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## Bomb kills two in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 14 (R). — Two persons were killed and five injured tonight when a time-bomb exploded in a crowded bus in a residential district here. Police attributed the blast to Palestinian guerrillas and have opened an investigation.

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## Egyptians happy with results of Sadat trip

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (R). — President Sadat's eight-country diplomatic tour which ended yesterday will be followed soon by visits by Egyptian officials to a number of African and Arab states, official sources said here today.

They added that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton was expected to resume his Middle East peace shuttle shortly.

Analysts here believe Mr. Sadat succeeded in his drive to persuade the United States to intensify its mediation efforts. The Egyptian leader wants the U.S. to urge Israel not to insist on retaining Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

Egypt's leading newspapers today said the chances of peace in the Middle East depend largely on whether the United States persuades Israel to withdraw from Arab territories and grant self-determination to the Palestinians.

"President Anwar Sadat has by his business trip put world leaders in front of their responsibilities towards saving the Middle East," the semi-official Al Ahram said in an editorial.

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## Carter agrees to sell planes to Egypt, S. Arabia and Israel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (R). — The Carter administration today proposed selling a total of 200 U.S. military planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The State Department announced it would ask Congress to approve the sale of 15 F-15 and 75 F-16 fighters to Israel, 50 F-5e fighters to Egypt and 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

The proposed sale to Israel is sharply lower than what it has demanded.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, announcing the decision by President Carter, said it took account of Israel's security and Egypt's legitimate defence needs.

He said Saudi Arabia was of immense importance in promoting a course of moderation in the Middle East and also had a legitimate need to modernise its defence forces.

He said the sales would take place over a period of several years.

"Our commitment to Israel's security has been and remains firm," he said.

"Israel must have full confidence in its ability to assure its own defence. In particular this means Israel must be able to plan for the continued modernisation of its air force. The president's decision gives particular emphasis to these points."

"Egypt, too, must have reasonable assurance of its ability to defend itself if it is to continue the peace negotiations."

"When President Sadat made his decision several years ago to follow a course in foreign affairs that involved a change in his country's relations with the Soviet Union, he lost his major source of military equipment."

Israel asked for a total of 250 of the advanced F-16s and F-15s in addition to the 25 F-15s already sold.

The announcement undercut even what administration sources had predicted earlier today.

At the same time the total sales — 90 planes to Israel and 110 to the Arab states — marked what Arab diplomatic sources here described as a new balance in American arms sales.

Administration officials braced for a sharp Israeli reaction. Lobby groups supporting Israel have already launched a campaign against the sale of the F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

In Los Angeles, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today criticised the Carter administration's proposal to sell jet fighters to Egypt as premature and said it would harm Israel's security.

Mr. Dayan told a news conference that Israel felt the U.S. should not begin to provide arms to Egypt until Israel and Egypt reached a peace agreement.

An Israeli lobbying group was reported by the Washington Star newspaper today to be warning that Israel might be forced, in the event of another Middle East war, to make a pre-emptive strike against Saudi Arabia if the Saudis got the F-15s.

All proposed arms sales are subject to approval by Congress, and the Saudi sale in particular is expected to run into difficulty there.

The Northrop F-5e, dating from the early 1970s, is a short-range fighter sold almost solely abroad.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who last week asked Congress for aircraft of the same quality and quantity as provided to Israel, termed the F-5e a "tenth-rate plane."

Administration officials said it was too early to consider Mr. Sadat's other arms requests, but the supply of F-5es would indicate U.S. concern for Egypt's legitimate defence needs.

The F-16, built by General Dynamics, is regarded as the most sophisticated while the McDonnell Douglas F-15 is the most expensive.

## Begin meets U.S. envoy as disagreement on settlements continues

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 14 (Agencies). — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis for nearly two hours today after the United States and Israel had traded harsh words on Israeli settlement policy in Arab territory.

Replying to reporters' questions after the meeting, Lewis said he spoke with Begin of a possible meeting with President Carter "sometime in the next few weeks or months."

Begin is scheduled to go to the United States on a private visit in late March or April. He said Monday he had not been invited yet to see the president, nor had he heard anything of a possible three-way summit with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Lewis said the exchange of harsh statements between Jerusalem and Washington had "not fundamentally changed the strength" of relations, which he described as "close, warm, friendly and constructive."

He said close ties do not "preclude misunderstandings and disagreements from time to time."

Meanwhile, the White House insisted Monday that President Carter told Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday which said Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's remarks at a press conference on Friday that the settlements should not exist were a complete contradiction to what Mr. Carter told Mr. Begin during Washington talks two months ago.

State department

The U.S. State Department, answering an Israeli charge that the United States is taking sides in Middle East peace talks by criticizing Israel's settlement policy, said Monday the U.S. position on this issue has been the same in the last four administrations.

Department spokesman Kenneth Brown tried to defuse an emerging crisis of confidence between the United States and Israel by declaring that all U.S. administrations since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war have regarded Israeli settlements on Arab territory as violating international law.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said in Chicago on Monday that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat could not make peace in the Middle East without the participation of Jordan and Palestinian leaders.

Mr. Dayan told a press conference in Chicago that the best hopes of resuming political talks in Jerusalem, broken off by President Sadat two weeks ago, would be an agreement by Jordan to participate or a decision by the Egyptian leader to go it alone.

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## U.N. commission accuses Israel of war crimes

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (R). — The United Nations Human Rights Commission here today accused Israel of war crimes, backed Palestinian military action and affirmed the right of Palestinians to establish "a fully independent and sovereign state in Palestine."

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative Chawki Armali said he hoped the resolutions, approved by majorities of the 32-state commission, would provide a precedent for the work of U.N. bodies.

The United States and Canada voted against both resolutions.

Other western states, including France, Sweden, and Australia, abstained.

Britain abstained on the war crimes resolution and voted against the resolution on Palestinian rights.

Mr. Armali told a press conference the resolutions were a complete answer to the peace plan under discussion between Israel and Egypt, going far beyond the rights Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin wanted to give the Palestinians.

He accused the U.S. of going back on President Carter's earlier declared policy towards the Palestinians, by now promising them only a voice in their future.

The main resolution declared "the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference and the establishment of a fully independent and sovereign state in Palestine."

The resolution also said Palestinians could regain their rights by all means and urged governments to support the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. It was passed by 25 votes to three, with four abstentions.

The second resolution, passed by 23 votes to two, with seven abstentions, condemned Israel in occupied territories for grave breaches of international conventions on protecting civilians and said these were war crimes and an affront to humanity.

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TUESDAY		TUESDAY	
PK 254	PK 253	PK 254	PK 253
14:45	12:25	14:45	12:25
15:30	11:35	15:30	11:35
16:20	10:45	16:20	10:45
21:10	09:15	21:10	09

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An independent news outlet daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
 مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية العامة

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

## Moshe is being sly, again

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Dayan, is really very difficult to stomach sometimes. In the United States this week to show off the full range of his talents of confusion and obfuscation, he has said that President Sadat can only move ahead with his peace initiative if he is joined by Jordan or the Palestinians.

Mr. Dayan is trying to play the disinterested analyst, when he should be challenged by his friends and supporters in America to cut short the double-talk and face up to the fact that President Sadat's peace initiative has moved nowhere in the past three months because the Israelis are unwilling to face up to the basic demands of true peace, those demands being a full Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory and a recognition of Palestinian rights.

It is a pretty shallow evasive tactic for Mr. Dayan now to say that the peace talks will remain stalled unless the Jordanians or the Palestinians join in. The fact is, even though President Sadat has not been mandated to speak for the Arabs, he is nevertheless sticking to political demands that are shared by all the Arabs, including, most significantly, the Palestinians. Mr. Dayan, if he is serious about peace, can indicate this seriousness by working out a declaration of principles with the Egyptians. For him to complain now that the Jordanians and Palestinians are outside the peace talks is a spurious argument.

The important thing is not with whom Israel negotiates, but rather what stand Israel takes during existing negotiations. From what we have seen so far, Israel is not serious about negotiating a meaningful peace agreement with President Sadat or anyone else. It is convenient for Mr. Dayan to take the spotlight and the heat off himself by complaining about the absence of Jordanians and Palestinians. But the only absence that matters today is the absence of a credible Israeli position in existing negotiations with its existing negotiating partners.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I, on Tuesday, said the "admission" by some that Jordan is a principal and central part of the Middle East conflict, especially at this stage of developments, comes at a time when Arab disunity has reached its highest. It is true that Jordan has an important role to play in the conflict but this "admission" comes too late and comes with the intention of forcing Jordan to take part in the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. Jordan will only play its role in Middle East peace when there is a clear Israeli acceptance of withdrawal from Arab lands and when all are agreed on United Nations resolutions as bases for peace.

AL DUSTOUR said although United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's statement on Israeli settlements in Arab lands was only part of the truth, still Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's stubborn mind refused to accept the logic of the statement. The U.S. has a large role to play in Middle East peace and when the U.S. opposes Israeli settlements a step forward for peace can be taken. But it is clear that Israel has made of the settlements issue a time bomb to be used whenever Israel decides the burden of the peace search has become too intolerable for it to carry.

### THE BRITISH COUNCIL

presents

A Lecture by Dr. Adnan Badran  
 President of Yarmouk University

on

The Development of Yarmouk University

At the British Council Centre

on

Thursday, Feb. 16 at 18:30.

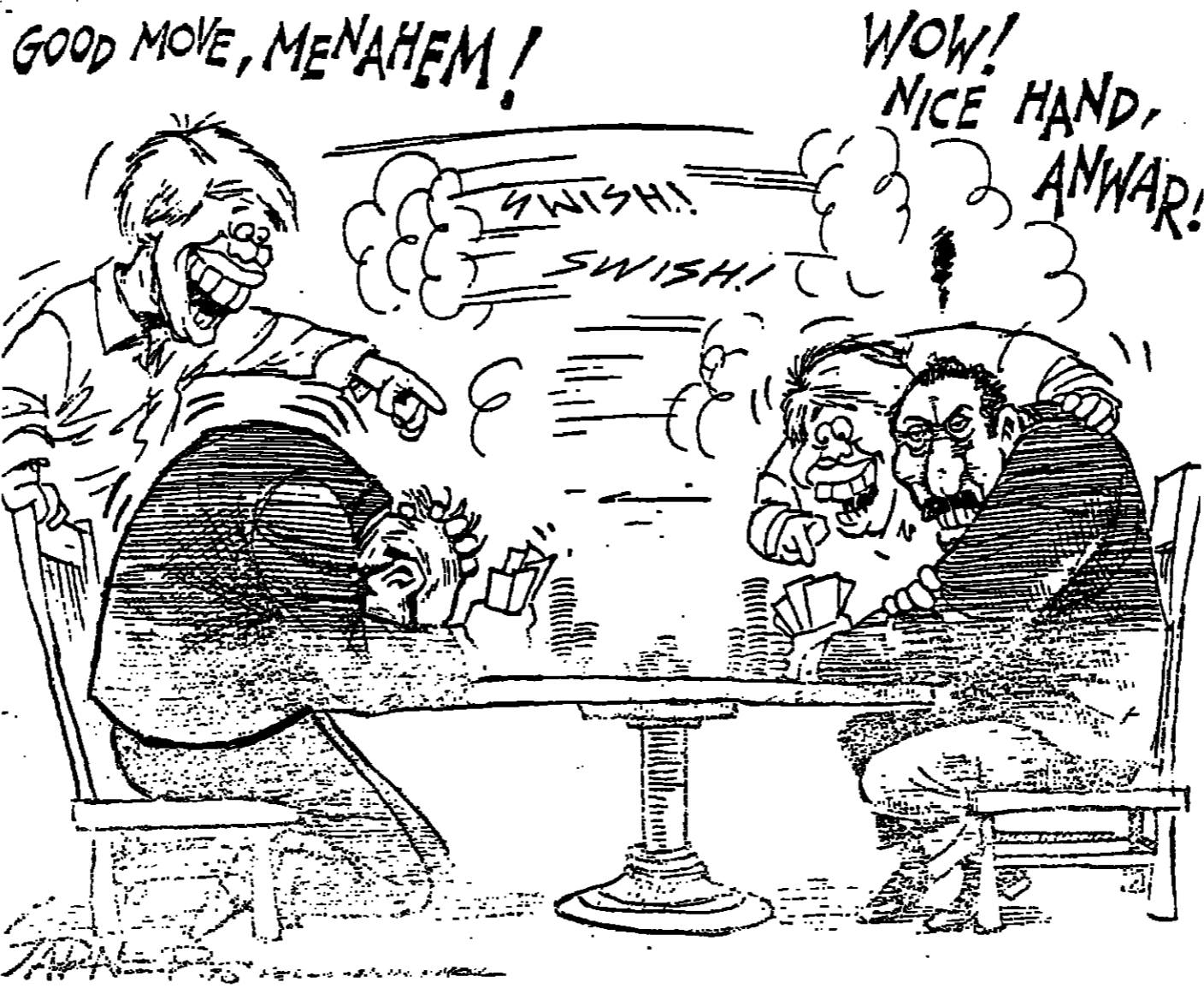
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## Restrictions on foreign accounts eased in Jordan

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The Central Bank of Jordan has distributed new instructions for licensed banks in Jordan on opening foreign currency accounts by residents and Jordanians living abroad and who want to come back and settle down in Jordan.

Highlights of the instructions are: Individuals and companies are allowed to have foreign currency accounts in licensed banks here on condition that the total does not exceed JD 5,000, including interest. Deposits should be through cheques or transfers from outside Jordan and withdrawals and transfers from these accounts will be unconditional. Money used to pay for imported goods from these accounts should be reported to the Central Bank in a provided form. Banks will be allowed to reposit those accounts at the Central Bank on condition that each deposit should not be less than JD 50,000.

Any individual or company proven to have more than the amount permitted, at the same or a different bank, will have his account cancelled and will never be allowed to open foreign currency accounts in future.

## Fine arts academy for University

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JT). — The University of Jordan said it is ready to establish a fine arts academy, but that its financial position at present does not enable it to execute the plan. The council of the University recently decided that the university is ready to participate in the creation of the college if the Ministry of Culture and Youth would also contribute. The decision said the University of Jordan is prepared to allocate a plot of land inside the campus for the new college. The university will also cooperate with the Ministry of Culture and Youth to appoint the staff and prepare the curriculum and other requirements.

## DRAFT AGREEMENT APPROVED

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The Labour Ministry today approved in a draft agreement on labour exchange between Jordan and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

The draft agreement was drawn up by the Libyan Employment and Civil Service Department. A Jordanian Ministry source said a Jordanian delegation is to be formed to visit Libya shortly to sign the agreement.

## Earlier profits offset Alia's Oct. '77 losses



Alia's jumbos — profit earners or loss leaders?

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (J.T.). — The accounts of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, finalises for October last year reveal a net loss of JD 120,000 for the month according to Alia's weekly newsletter.

However, the cumulative result for the first ten months of 1977 is a profit of JD 270,000. It is still hoped, the newsletter reports, that anticipated low season losses will not completely erode the accumulated profits.

The Alia Finance Department projects a final profit for 1977 of JD 200,000.

Alia's operating revenues and operating expenditure of the first ten months of the year indicated a growth of 36 per cent over the previous year and a shortfall of only eight per cent of the 1977 budget projections, seasonally adjusted.

In 1977 Alia earned a total gross revenue of JD 22,600,000 in foreign exchange and contributed after overseas expenses a total of JD 6,400,000 to the country's foreign reserve.

## National News Roundup

### Iraqi transport minister due here

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The Iraqi Minister of Transport, Makram Jamal is due here Wednesday at the head of an official delegation for a three-day visit. During their stay, the delegation will hold talks with Jordanian officials aimed at strengthening and promoting Jordanian-Iraqi relations.

### EEC sends wheat to refugees

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The European Economic Community has made a donation of 11,200 tons of wheat to Palestinian refugees displaced in the 1967 war. The higher Ministerial Committee for the Relief of Refugees today sent the EEC a cable of thanks for the donation.

### No liquor on Feb. 19

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The governor of Amman has issued an order for all liquor shops, night clubs and bars to be closed on the occasion of Prophet Mohammad's Birthday. Closure will be from 5:00 p.m. Saturday Feb. 18 until 8:00 a.m. Monday Feb. 20.

### More visitors

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — Visitors to Jordan last month increased by 4.2 per cent against figures of January 1976. A source at the General Statistics Department said that 106,315 visitors came to the country last month compared to 102,000 in January 1976.

### Sharif Fawaz invited to Saudi Arabia

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawaz Sharaf has received an invitation from his Saudi counterpart, Prince Feisal Ibn Fahed Ibn Abdul Aziz to visit Saudi Arabia.

### Irbid regulates working hours

IRBID, Feb. 14 (J.T.). — The Governor of Irbid has recently issued a circular specifying working hours for the public and private sectors as well as labourers and students in the governorate. The circular, which took effect as from the first of February fixed the start of the working hours at 7:00 a.m. for industries and companies; at 7:30 a.m. for students of government schools; at 7:45 for students of the private schools; at 8:30 a.m. for employees of the public sector; at 9:00 a.m. for banks, commercial houses and general services.

### Trade with India discussed

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Al Dajani conferred here today with the Indian ambassador on ways of promoting trade relations between India and Jordan. The ambassador also delivered an invitation to the minister to visit India from the Indian minister of trade.

### Action on bad apples promised

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The Ministry of Supply is to adopt drastic measures soon to prohibit the entry into Jordan of apples of bad quality. The new measures followed complaints by grocers that the imported fruit recently did not bear the agreed-upon good-quality specifications. Bad fruit found on the market will be immediately destroyed.

### Profiteering merchants punished

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The military governor on Sunday approved a military court decision which sentenced 55 merchants who contravened the price index to a fine of JD 30 each or 60 days imprisonment. The military governor also approved the court decision to impose a JD 50 fine on five merchants with a two-week closure of their premises for contravening the supply regulations.

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## Jordan will present five papers to science meet



AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan today described the Science and Technology conference opening here next Saturday as an occasion for the exchange of technical experiences between developed and developing nations.

Speaking during a meeting of the two committees preparing for the conference at the Royal Scientific Society, the Crown Prince underlined the importance of the conference and the great hopes Jordan attaches to it.

He said that Jordanian officials have prepared a comprehensive survey of Jordan's needs and the country's scientific and technological capabilities; and came out with five working papers to be presented to the conference.

The Crown Prince said that altogether 25 working papers will be presented by various delegations. These cover experience of developing and developed nations in the application of science and technology to various fields. This he said presents to Jordan a good opportunity to benefit from the skills of other nations.

He added that the conference decisions and recommendations will form guidelines for application in Jordan, especially as this country has so far made good achievements in social and economic development.

The conference will be attended by representatives from 22 countries and 20 economic and scientific organisations.

### Age of science

Meanwhile the Deputy Director General of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Dr. Fakhrudine Al Daghasani, emphasising the importance of science and technology, said the need of the developing countries for science and technology is greater than that of the developed nations, because our age is the age of science and technology without which the developing countries would be unable to achieve progress and prosperity.

Reviewing the emergence of the idea for holding the Science and Technology Policy Conference in Jordan, Dr. Al Daghasani said Jordan had passed through the three-year and the five-year development planning stages. But during that period

there was insufficient time to discuss the subject. But as soon as the five-year plan was applied, then the importance of discussing the subject of science and technology made itself felt in view of its benefits to the Jordanian society.

### Local level

Hence Jordan took part in a number of science and technology-related conferences and Prince Hassan presided at a number of sessions at the local level during which the main points of the subject were debated.

This was followed by a local seminar in which some 150 experts took part. The meeting recommended that an enlarged conference be held in which principal topics would be discussed concerning working out a policy for science and technology and formation of a government body in charge of this operation, Dr. Al Daghasani added.

Later the Prime Minister, Mudar Badran, in a communique decided to hold the Science and Technology Policy Conference in Jordan.

The communique defined members of the conference preparatory committee and preparation of the Jordanian national report to be put by Jordan to the United Nations for discussion at the U.N. Science and Technology conference for development which will be held in Vienna next September.

## Ibex will return to Jordan

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA). — The first batch of the Arabian ibex, four heads altogether, will arrive here aboard Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline plane from New York next Friday, under a programme to revive this kind of deer to Jordan. The ibex herd was presented to the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature (RSPN) in Jordan by the Board of Trustees of the International Arabian Ibex.

Alia took charge of transporting the four ibex from New York to their original home in Jordan, while the World Fund for Wild Life in the United States bore the expense of their transport from California to New York.

A spokesman of the RSPN said the ibex has been extinct in Jordan since 1940. Now they are being "imported" to be reared in greater number at the Shaumari Reserve of the Society, under its programme of creating reserves and restoration of extinct wild life in Jordan.

### LOST

White and brown Jordanian sheep-dog on Sunday, Feb. 12 on Jerusalem Road west of Na'ur. Tel. 41341 - reward

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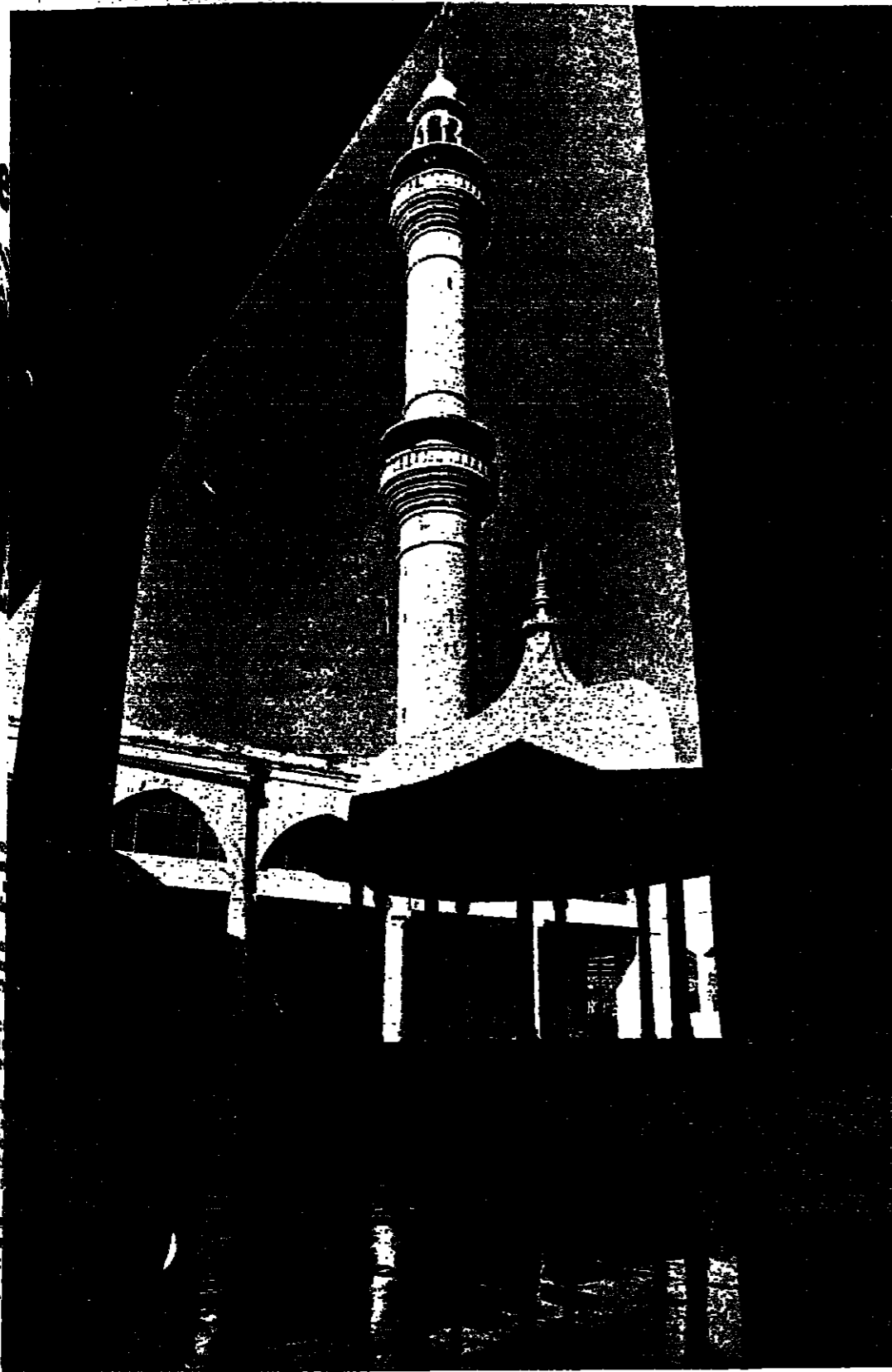
Pls call 44154 - 41032

from 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. except on Friday

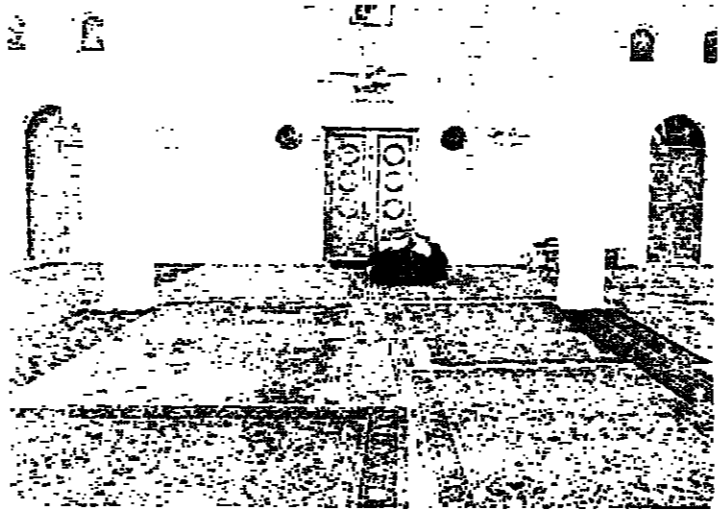
# A look at mosques around Amman

Photos by Marianne Pearson

Special to the Jordan Times



Inside the dome of the Hamza Mosque in Marja is a large beautiful chandelier.



The Mosque of Islamic College is about 30 years old, one of the oldest in Amman.



In Hamza Mosque in Marja the minbar (or pulpit) is patterned after the one Saladin gave to al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in 1187 A.D. It was made in Jordan and like the original has no nails in it.

The busiest mosque in Amman is the downtown Al Hussaini Mosque. For only a short while in the morning when the courtyard is washed, it is nearly deserted.

## Econoscope

By Jawad Ahmad

### Technological ingenuity lies in choosing the right technology

Technology is that charm which helps countries to move from one production level to another. In other words, if a country has fixed endowments of factors of production, technology can help in utilizing those factors individually and in certain mixes to improve the quality of output.

Moreover, technology is thought of as a time-saving device. Time which is one of the scarcest resources, can be used more efficiently with the intensive introduction of technological techniques.

Technology is a commodity that is extremely desired by less-developed countries. Yet, there has been so much talk about its utility. Not every technological innovation is suited for application in every land. If they are not applied with care, their adverse effect might be negative.

Yet, the absorptive technological capacity of LDC's varies in each country from one sector to another. Technological dualism exists in almost every country, where there is a sector that applies most recent innovations, and another that is lagging behind using only traditional methods.

Technological dualism is also evident on an international level. Cross country comparisons show that certain countries are by far more advanced than others. The question that should be addressed on an international level is how technology can be transferred from advanced to less-advanced countries, and which

at should be transferred. How to transfer technology is a question that international agencies are working on. On the basis of Prince Hassan's speech in the ILO last summer, the United Nations adopted a resolution calling for compensating brain-exporting countries for the cost encountered. Bilateral agreements this far have proved to be the better form of technological reciprocity.

What to transfer is the more crucial question. Each LDC must prepare priorities based on sectoral and intersectoral considerations.

Technological requirements that are needed might be divided into two kinds: First: technological packages that may take the form of new industrial firms or methods of production.

Second: certain specific innovations that help overcome bottlenecks that arise in the production process.

The first kind is not given up easily. Developed countries only accept to transfer such packages when it has become obsolete. Some even refuse to transfer that.

The second kind is the more crucial to developing countries. It is usually more fitting with their needs, and LDC's themselves know how to make use of innovations of this kind.

These are some of the salient issues which should be tackled in the forthcoming Science & Technology conference to be held in Amman between Feb. 18 and 22.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Nominal share value	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
1 Jordan Pipe Manufacturing Co. ....	JD 10.000	943	11.250	11.100	11.100	11.100	11.100	11.200
2 Jordan-Gulf Bank .....	JD 1.000	48	1.050	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.050	—
3 Housing Bank .....	JD 1.000	1,520	1.050	1.100	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.100
4 Arab International Co. for Insurance	JD 10.000	1,320	11.500	11.000	11.000	11.000	—	—
5 Arab Pharmaceutical Co. ....	JD 5.000	212	11.750	11.300	11.300	11.300	—	—
6 Jordan Broadcloth Factory .....	JD 1.000	1,650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	—	—
7 Cement Factory .....	JD 10.000	311	15.550	15.550	15.550	15.550	15.550	15.600
8 Jordan Ceramics Factory .....	JD 1.000	1,575	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	—	1.050
9 Textiles Factory .....	JD 1.000	114	1.000	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	1.000
10 Jordan Petroleum Co. ....	JD 5.000	1,577	6.900	6.900	6.850	6.850	6.800	6.850
Total volume traded, Tuesday, Feb. 14 : JD 9,270								

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## Rich oil vein found in eastern Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 14 (AP). — The Turkish National Petroleum Company has struck "a rich oil vein" near Kilis, a village close to the Syrian border in eastern Turkey, the semi-official Anatolia News Agency reported yesterday. The agency quoted an official Istanbul University Geology Department statement as saying that the deposits spotted near the village of Kilis "indicate the possibility of high quality crude."

Turkey's state-owned National Petroleum Company (TPAO) has been surveying the mountainous area north of Syria for some time.

The Shell Oil Company, a subsidiary of a U.S.-Dutch group of companies, presently

works a drilling plant in Diyarbakir, about 300 kms north-east of Kilis, with a daily capacity of 25,000 tons of crude oil.

Turkey produces about 2.6-3.5 million tons of petroleum every year. And its geological nature increases the pos-

sibility of oil fields yet to be tapped, officials said.

According to recent estimates, Turkey's oil reserves are around 10 billion metric tons.

In 1976, domestic output stood at 2.6 million tons while consumption soared to 14.11 million tons.

With supplies at crisis level

## White House seeks resumption of coalminers' strike talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (R). — The White House tried today to get talks resumed on ending a 71-day strike by coalminers, the longest pit stoppage in U.S. history.

Some states reported domestic and industrial coal sup-

plies at crisis levels because of the strike, in which miners on Sunday rejected a new pay offer.

This would have raised hourly pay from \$7.80 to \$10.15 over three years. Strikers objected to clauses in the pro-

posed contract governing health and pension funds and providing for severe penalties for unauthorized strikes.

Secretary of Labour Ray Marshall, at President Carter's direction, yesterday met representatives of the United Mine Workers (UMW) and today talks to the other side, the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

But the Carter administration is wary of pressuring either side. Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter had no plans to order the 160,000 strikers back to work.

The law allows a president to direct that there should be a cooling off period of 80 days in emergency situations.

## American Indians take a tip from OPEC on oil trade

By Kenneth Sharpe

America's native Indians have taken a lesson from the oil producers in how best to exploit immense energy supplies which have been discovered beneath their reservations.

WASHINGTON, (WFS) — America's native Indians are back on the warpath, a century after they were driven into reservations by the U.S. cavalry. This time, however, the Indians hold a trump card as they go into battle in America's court-houses. Beneath the apparently worthless land of their reservations lies enormous supplies of energy.

The lands controlled by two dozen Indian tribes in the western states contain over half the nation's known reserves of uranium, 30 per cent of all the sought-after low sulphur coal in the USA, and huge reserves of natural gas and oil.

The Indians have taken a leaf out of the OPEC book on energy by forming what is being called the "Native American OPEC", the Council of Energy Resources Tribes (CERT). Representatives of the Indians last year met members of the oil-rich Arab nations to learn bargaining techniques.

Some spectacular deals

The results so far have included some spectacular deals. For instance, the 140,000 Navajo tribe, the largest Indian nation in the United States, has negotiated a uranium prospecting deal with Exxon Corporation, the world's largest company, under which they receive \$6 million in advance and a probable income over the next decade of \$200 million.

Another tribe, the Blackfeet, negotiated a contract with an oil company in which they receive over half the production income instead of the usual royalty payment of one-sixth.

One of the reasons for setting up CERT was to disseminate formation and technical expertise throughout the tribes so that they each know what the exploration companies were offering and what the various tribes themselves were asking.

In charge of CERT is Peter MacDonald, Chairman of the Navajos, who is already responsible for the handling of his tribe's 100 million barrels of oil, 23,000 million cubic feet of gas, 5 billion tons of coal and 80 million pounds of uranium.

The tribe earns around \$15 million annually from its energy resources, but under the tough tactics of CERT they hope to boost that sum substantially.

Affluence comes to reservations

No longer are Indian reservations the depressing blot upon an American affluence they used to be. The Navajo live in comfortable modern homes and drive gas-guzzling station wagons. Modern public buildings are springing up in place of the traditional earthen huts which used to serve as tribal meeting places.

Indian culture is being revived in special classes where youngsters learn the customs of their forefathers. Navajo students are also being given a chance to compete with other Americans for top jobs by virtue of a \$2 million scholarship fund which pays the way through university of at least 3,000 Navajos.

New roads are being built, irrigation projects started, small factories opened, and all the modern facilities of an American town brought in to Navajo settlements.

Peter MacDonald says his people are getting the best of both worlds from the inflow of cash and energy exploration companies. But some other tribes are wary of the changes.

The Crows of Montana are worried about the influx of non-Indian workers and also the plans by one coal mining company to move enormous volumes of earth. They have gone to court to cancel contracts with four coal mining companies and renegotiated a deal with another company which more than doubles their royalty payments.

One of the demands being made by the tribes in new contracts is that training be given to their people by the teams of engineers and scientists who move in with the drilling rigs. The idea is to provide the Indians with new jobs and business opportunities.

One tribe in North Dakota is setting up a research establishment to study coal development scientifically. And the Navajo are now asking for some royalty payments in oil rather than dollars, so they can establish their own refining and distribution industries.

The U.S. government's Bureau of Indian Affairs has been used to acting for the country's tribes in dealing with energy companies or government departments, but the tribes involved in CERT now say they want to handle their own business.

At the moment, federal government sources are not too worried about CERT's ability to do the same to energy prices as OPEC. Although the tribes might control a considerable percentage of known energy reserves, they by no means hold a monopoly. But energy prices are certain to rise somewhat because of the Indian muscle, and there is little doubt that many of America's native Indians will see a dramatic about-turn in their way of life as a result of their new energy wealth.

## UNCTAD condemns rise in "flags of convenience"

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (R). — A United Nations group yesterday condemned the growing use of ships flying "flags of convenience", which it said had harmed the development and competitiveness of many countries.

A report issued by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said the number of merchant ships sailing under the flags of countries with which they had no genuine link had risen to about 30 per cent of world tonnage, totalling 7,210 vessels in mid-1976.

The practice has harmed countries which did not offer such including those of the developing Third World.

A resolution adopted at the end of a meeting here last week attended by delegates from 43 states also called on the UNCTAD Secretariat to determine trade routes on which such ships operated and the trading partner countries involved.

## The United States' dilemma: Sell arms, but not for war

For the \$20 b. a year United States arms industry it once seemed that the sky was the limit. But right now President Carter is trying to put a ceiling on it.

By David Bell of the Financial Times, London

WASHINGTON, (F.T.) — The Carter administration is now striving to convince a sceptical world that the U.S. — the world's largest and most successful arms salesman — not only does not want that distinction but is actively trying to reduce the amount of weapons it sells abroad.

Sometime this month the president will announce his decision on requests for arms from Israel, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. There are powerful arguments for supplying each with the weapons they want at this uniquely sensitive stage in Middle East peace negotiations. But there are equally powerful arguments for turning the requests down on the grounds that the area is already unstable enough without adding more arms to it.

But it is not just countries in the Middle East that want the modern weapons that the \$20 b. U.S. defence industry makes so well. Somalia wants arms to fight off Ethiopia, Pakistan wants aircraft, Brazil is building up its forces... the list is endless. And so, Mr. Carter is discovering, are the problems.



The SCANOPREG is a portable device to detect pregnancy in sows and gilts within 30 days of conception. Breeders can thus determine which animals should be sold to economise on feed costs. SCANOPREG operates on a rechargeable battery for up to 10 hours at a time. A stethoscope-like scanner is placed along the pig's abdomen. The uterus is next to the abdominal wall, then the animal is considered to be pregnant. If pregnant, two green lights turn on and a whistle blows; if not pregnant, red lights come on. SCANOPREG has been proven to be accurate 98 per cent of the time, after testing on thousands of animals, according to its American manufacturer.

## Germany gives no sign of plans to stimulate growth despite U.S. request

BONN, West Germany, Feb. 14 (AP). — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal held extended talks last night with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to urge West Germany to stimulate its economy in order to combat the world business slump.

Emerging from a two and half hour meeting, Mr. Blumenthal told newsmen he received no indication the West Germans plan new measures to stimulate their economy. He said, however, Herr Schmidt assured him that the West German economy will achieve its target growth rate of 3.5, this year.

Among the topics of discussion, Mr. Blumenthal said, were the "mutual determination to seek stable exchange rates," the desire to push ahead with trade negotiations in Geneva

and the on going North-South talks between industrialised and developing countries.

Mr. Blumenthal, whose arrival from Paris was delayed about 12 hours by a snowstorm, also met with outgoing Finance Minister Hans Apel, his successor Hans Matthöfer and Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

The talks lasted about one hour longer than expected, and Mr. Blumenthal was flying back to Paris immediately afterward, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. He was accompanied by Treasury Under Secretary Anthony M. Solomon.

"This was not a meeting to bring pressure," Mr. Blumenthal told newsmen. "I came at President Carter's request to tell Chancellor Schmidt personally about the U.S. economic

programme and our economic prospects for 1978," he said.

The Carter administration has repeatedly urged the West German government to use more expansionary measures to help pull the world economy out of its slump.

Mr. Blumenthal said he was surprised German newspapers had depicted the Carter administration as bullying Germany into higher than desired growth rates with possible ill-effects on the country's inflationary rate.

"We never expressed any criticism, but obviously we are concerned that strong countries grow at non-inflationary rates," he said.

With a somewhat slower growth in the U.S. economy and a somewhat faster growth in West Germany, he said, "the differentials will narrow and have a positive effect on our (U.S.) trade and current account."

Mr. Blumenthal said mutual cooperation to stabilise currency exchange rates was also reviewed, along with Carter's support of a stable dollar.

The SWAP agreement initiated in January between the West German Central Bank and the U.S. Treasury and co-laboration to minimise "erratic movements" in the monetary markets were other topics, he said.

Mr. Blumenthal said they also discussed Herr Schmidt's proposal for an economic summit in Bonn next July.

"I am pretty sure there will be one," the secretary said, adding that a firm date still has to be set.

Congress turn the sale down, which it has the power to do, this could have serious long term consequences for U.S.-Saudi relations.

Then, of course, there is Israel. The pro-Israel lobby in Washington will put great pressure on the administration for the foreseeable future, yet there are those inside the State Department and elsewhere who argue that the time is fast approaching when the U.S. must be prepared to cut off arms sales to Israel, or more likely, to hold them up, if that is the only way to persuade Israel to make concessions.

Redefinition of arms

In the midst of these pressures the administration claimed on the last day of January that it actually is reducing total arms sales and that it has set a \$8.6 b. ceiling on new weapons sales in the fiscal year that begins this Oct. 1. However this is not quite the reduction that it seems at first sight.

In the case of Saudi Arabia, for instance, the administration has merely redefined what is and is not an arms sale. Thus the huge U.S. military assistance programme to the Saudis — including hospitals, electricity generators and the like — has been reclassified as "non-weapons related expenditure" and is thus left outside the ceiling for arms sales. Analysts have yet to examine all the contracts affected but there is a

strong feeling that the net result of all this will be little if any actual arms sales cuts next year.

It probably is true that the administration will be able to reduce sales a little in the next few years not least because much of the current batch of arms exports represents weapons sales willingly approved by the two previous Republican administrations.

Indeed, officials argue that only some \$3 b. of next year's ceiling actually is available for new weapons and that this means that, for the first time in years, some of the U.S.'s most important allies are going to find their requests deferred or turned down.

That is the theory. But the practice will probably be different. The president has already reserved himself the right to go outside the ceiling for specific reasons of national security and there are already signs that he will have no choice but to do this on occasion.

All of which goes to show how difficult it is to translate even the best of intentions into public policy. By the time his first four year term ends that is a lesson that Mr. Carter will have learnt time and again and it is a safe bet that next time his promises will be more circumscribed than in 1976. By then he will, perhaps, be acting like the kind of Washington "insider" he always professed to be running against.

— Financial Times News-Features

## Algerian official criticises support for new Tunisian union leadership

ALGIERS, Feb. 14 (R). — Algeria's sole trade union organisation UGTA yesterday rebuked the OATUU (Organisation of African Trade Union Unity) secretary-general for supporting the new Tunisian union leadership, installed while the previous one was still in detention.

The criticism by UGTA (Union Generale des Travailleurs Algériens) Secretary-General Abdelkader Bennikous was the first reaction by an Algerian official of such high level to the crackdown on the UGTT by the government there of being responsible for the bloody riots of last Jan. 26.

Fighting, which erupted after the union had called for a one-day general strike, was put down by the army. The government has announced that 46 people were killed in the disturbances. Reliable sources, however, speak of a final toll nearer to 200 dead.

Mr. Bennikous strongly criticised OATUU Secretary General Denis Akumu for praising the new union leadership "while former UGTT General Secretary Habib Achour and other leadership 'while former UGTT General Secretary

Habib Achour and other union leaders were still in detention."

Mr. Bennikous said his union categorically rejected Mr. Akumu's attitude and said he should have convened the organisation's Executive Committee, to try to reflect the standpoint of all member unions on such an important issue.

Mr. Bennikous' message was published yesterday by the government news agency, the Algerie Presse Service.

Algerian officials have never commented on the recent developments in neighbouring Tunisia, but were clearly reluctant to accept the Tunisian government's explanation of a "plot by deviationist UGTT leaders" to overthrow the government there.

The press here gave good publicity, however, to international protests against the jailing of UGTT leaders and militants. The Algerian union had also expressed solidarity with its "Tunisian brothers".

The Algerie Presse Service yesterday also carried in full a strong-worded message by OATUU Deputy Secretary Gen. M. A. Rouzard, who criticised Mr. Akumu's attitude and asked him to reconsider it.

## Compromise solution expected on means to cut tanker pollution

LONDON, Feb. 14 (R). — Maritime and oil-producing nations yesterday moved towards agreement on ways to reduce pollution from oil tankers.

Informed sources at a United Nations Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation meeting here said a committee of all 60 participating states was expected to agree on a compromise document tomorrow.

They said this generally allowed tanker owners to choose either a costly American proposal to retrofit all tankers over 20,000 tons with separate ballast tanks or a less-expensive British-favoured plan which involves cleaning out oil tanks with high pressure sprays.

When they are not carrying oil, tankers use seawater as ballast to give them stability and keep their propellers under water.

The sources said the compromise represented a considerable concession on the part of the United States. Both Britain and the United States yesterday made strong speeches in support of the compromise, they added.

Under the compromise, tanker owners would be left to choose which system to install on existing ships over 40,000

tons. The only requirement for smaller ships would be that non-explosive exhaust gases be pumped into the tanks to make them safer.

New vessels, however, would have to have both separate tanks and washing machines.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian Ds
Buying/selling	
U.S. dollar	314.00/316.00
U.K. sterling	688.00/693.00
W. German mark	149.80/150.50
Swiss franc	162.20/163.10
French franc	64.60/65.50
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	139.80/140.00
Belgian franc (for every ten)	96.00/96.50
Swedish crown	67.20/67.80

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Feb. 14 (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
One sterling	1.9360/70	West German marks
One dollar	2.0645/60	guilder
	2.2355/70	Swiss francs
	1.9185/9200	Belgian francs
	32.42/44	French francs
	4.8560/8610	Italian lire
	858.10/80	Japanese yen
	240.50/60	

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices lost ground in light trading and at 15:00 hours on Tuesday F.T. index was down 4.8 at 465.1.

Government bonds eased by up to 1/4 point during the morning and showed little change subsequently. Buying interest was very small ahead of the U.K. January trade figures, dealers said.

Equities closed fractionally above lowest levels in dull trading after firming initially on hopes of an end to the British oil tanker drivers' pay dispute. Gold shares firmed narrowly where changed while Canadian and U.S. issues were steady to firm in light trading, dealers said.

Leading industrials eased with falls of up to 9p recorded in Courtaulds, Bowaters, Reed, Turner and Newall Glaxo, EMI, GEC, Tube Investment, Beecham and Metal Box. Unilever was quoted 10p lower at 488p.

Bank shares fell by up to 5p, where changed, although National Westminster gained 1p to 268p, properties and insurance closed narrowly mixed.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$177.80/oz.

مكتبة الامم

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1978

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You are alert to conditions that are transpiring in career matters, but it's wise to postpone making any major decisions today. You can easily obtain valuable information you need.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Follow the good advice of a loyal associate and make the future brighter. Avoid the social tonight and do some worthwhile reading.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Study your financial position and then make plans to improve it. Go to the right sources for important data you need.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Take time to meditate on subjects that are most vital to your welfare. Be more optimistic when discussing the future with associates.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Secret aims can be planned well early in the day for best results. Discuss future with mate and come to a fine accord.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Get together with close friends and plan mutual ventures in a most clever way. A group affair can prove most helpful at this time.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Find out what you must do to improve your standing in the community. Sidestep a person who causes you to lose your temper.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** New ideas you have need expression right now instead of further deliberation. Make decisions to have more abundance in the days ahead.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Be sure to carry through with promises you have made to others and maintain goodwill. Strive for increased harmony with mate.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** You can easily advance in your line of endeavor if you state your ideas early to associates. Be careful of your credit.

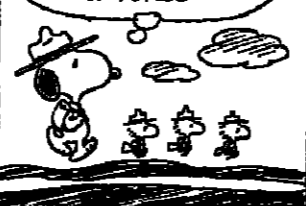
**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You understand important duties ahead of you and can now handle them readily and well. Control your temper.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Don't neglect to handle a private financial matter early in the day. Allow time to make plans for future recreations.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You want to improve some affairs and can do so if you are poised and think clearly. Come to a better understanding with mate.

## PEANUTS

THE WILDERNESS IS INHABITED BY MANY CREATURES



SOME ARE FRIENDLY... SOME ARE DANGEROUS...



WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT OURSELVES FROM SNAKES?

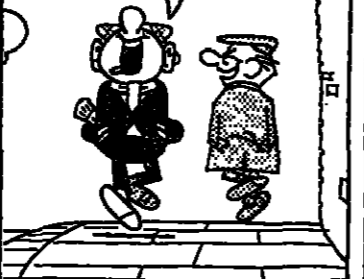


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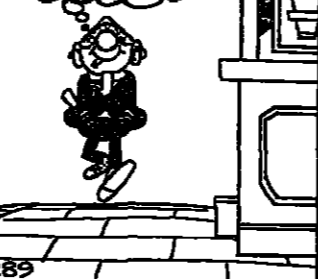


## ANDY CAFF

HA! HA! HA! GOOD ONE THAT, RON - BEST I'VE HEARD FOR A LONG TIME! HEH! HEH!



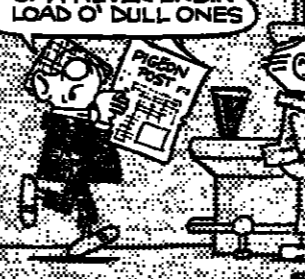
WAIT 'TIL I TELL THE BOYS!



ON SECOND THOUGHTS, BETTER NOT...



THE TROUBLE WITH TELLING A GOOD STORY IS THAT IT REMINDS THESE TWITS OF A NEVER-ENDING LOAD OF DULL ONES



## MUTT & JEFF

WOW! I'M NOT GOING TO WORK! I'M DEPRESSED - HOPELESS! LIFE BECOMES MORE EMPTY DAY AFTER DAY!



I HAVE NOTHING TO LIVE FOR!



YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LIVE FOR!



WHAT ABOUT OUR HOUSE, THE CAR, THE T.V. SET? THEY'RE NOT PAID FOR YET!

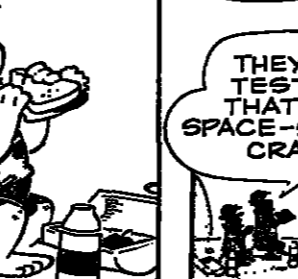


## THE FLINTSTONES

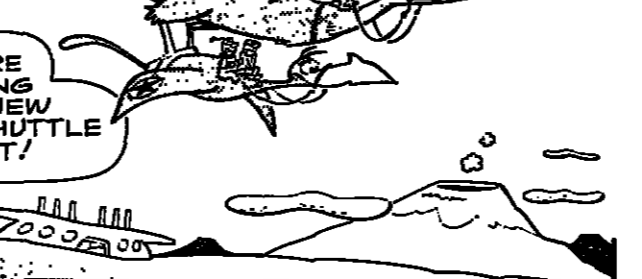
HUH? AM I SEEING THINGS OR HAS BETTY SPIKED MY COFFEE?



NEITHER ONE!



THEY'RE TESTING THAT NEW SPACE-SHUTTLE CRAFT!



## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHABIF

© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

ASK OMAR:

Q.-I have always been taught "never to finesse against partner" and to play "third hand high." How sound is this advice?—B. Stevens, Washington, D.C. (This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—As with all these bits of wisdom mostly handed down from the days of whist, these two adages hold true for the majority of cases. However, "majority" is no synonym for "all." Special situations demand unusual treatment. Here are some cases where it is not right to play high in third seat—where it is right to finesse against partner.

a) Dummy has J-x-x of the suit that partner has led against an opposing no trump contract and you hold K-10-x. It is correct to "finesse" the ten because it might cost a trick to play the king. If declarer started with A-x, going up with the king will give him two tricks in the suit while inserting the ten holds him to one.

b) Defending against a no trump contract, partner leads a spade and dummy appears with Q-x-x. You hold K-x-x-x and an entryless hand. If you play the king and declarer has the ace, he has two stoppers in the suit and you will never be able to gain the lead to cash your long spades. Your best chance is to follow with a high card in the suit, signalling encouragement, and hope that the king will be a third-round entry. The same might hold true if dummy has A-x and declarer plays low on the opening lead.

c) Partner leads a suit against an opposing no trump contract in which you hold A-Q-x. The proper play is the queen. If partner holds the king, it makes no difference which high card you play. But if declarer holds the king, the queen may force the monarch immediately, instead of permitting a hold-up play that might shut out partner's long suit.

d) Partner leads a suit in which declarer is virtually certain to have the ace. Dummy appears with low cards, and you hold K-J-x. In most situations, the correct play is the jack in an effort to locate the queen. If declarer wins the ace, partner is now marked with the queen. However, if declarer has the queen, he will win the trick as cheaply as possible. This piece of information could be vital later in the play when you have to decide whether to shift or continue partner's suit. If you initially played the king and declarer won the ace, the location of the queen would remain unknown. Now when you get the lead, you have to guess what to do. This type of play is called "discovery."

There are several other situations which are similar. However, you will note that all have one thing in common: a specific lie of the cards is required. In most cases you will be right to follow the advice in the old bridge saws.

Q.—As South you hold: ♠752 ♥KJ93 ♦A87 ♣85 What would you lead against three no trump on the following auctions?

- a) West East  
1 NT 2 NT  
3 NT  
b) East West  
1 NT 2 NT  
3 NT

—A. Farmer, Boston, Mass.

A.—On auction a), it sounds as if the opponents might have some values to spare, especially since the ace of diamonds is favorably placed for declarer. It looks as if an aggressive lead is required. Since I don't expect to defeat three no trump unless partner has the right cards, I would lead a low heart.

Auction b) is another matter. Here East-West have nothing to spare for their game contract, so I don't want to make a lead that might present declarer with a trick he could not make on his own. Therefore, I would forgo a heart opening in the interests of safety, and lead the eight of spades.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS  
1. Coda  
7. Hart  
11. Withdraws  
12. Fireside  
13. Plural ending  
14. Period before Easter  
15. Mars  
16. Consumed  
18. Paid announcement  
19. Stamp of approval  
20. Boundaries  
22. Teyouthealth  
26. "The Terrible"  
27. Repetee

- DOWN  
28. Japanese apricot  
29. Slate-trimming tool  
30. Negative  
31. Cried  
32. XI  
34. Buddhist scripture  
35. Granting  
36. Prosecutor: abbr.  
37. Descendent  
38. Pronoun  
41. Highlander's garb  
43. Early Chinese coin  
44. Unbleached  
45. Improves  
47. Without: French  
48. Conciliator  
49. Superlative ending  
7. Large military hat  
8. Rocky peak  
9. Core to fashion metal  
10. South American Indians  
11. Understand  
17. Growing out  
19. Worthless bit  
21. Type measure  
22. Excavation  
23. Hard fats  
24. Inaccurate  
25. Lockjaw  
27. Pravailed  
30. Ornamental clock  
31. Chinese dialect  
33. Poison  
34. Volley  
36. Japanese parliament  
38. I do  
39. Edible tuber  
40. Samovar  
41. Long-tailed ape  
42. Container  
46. Compass point

Part time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 2/8

## YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

FLAUW  
BOJAN  
INDARC  
ENFRYZ

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Everything's going wrong!

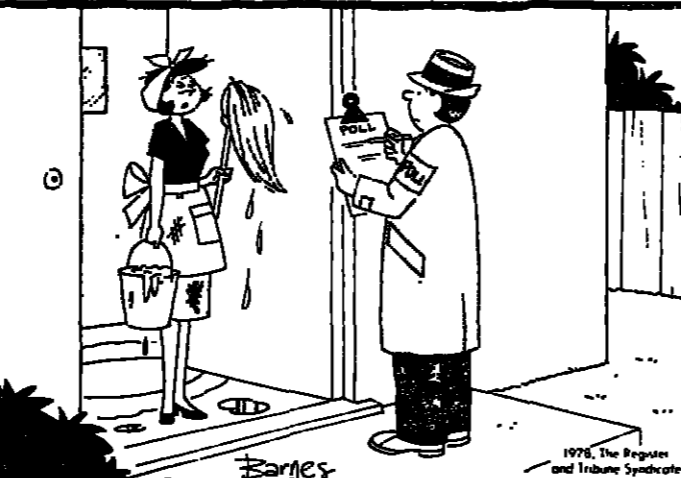
WHAT THE DAY FOLLOWING A DAY OFF SOMETIMES IS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: PHOTO RURAL GARLIC BRANDY  
Answer: What a successful tree surgeon might do—BRANCH OUT

## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"My occupation? Well, if you promise not to blab it around, I'm kingpin of an international spy ring!"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Everything's going wrong!

WHAT THE DAY FOLLOWING A DAY OFF SOMETIMES IS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: PHOTO RURAL GARLIC BRANDY  
Answer: What a successful tree surgeon might do—BRANCH OUT

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

Jordan's largest and most renowned Chinese restaurant offers you a gourmet's trip to the Far East via superior oriental cuisine and authentic northern Chinese and Cantonese dishes. TAKE OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE. 1st Circle, Jabel Amman, Telephone 41083.

## GRAFFITI

We would like you to join us for the Daily Dish. "Arabian & European" dishes. At 12:30 p.m. and 7:12 p.m. Speciality: steaks.

12:30 p.m. and 7:12 p.m. Speciality: steaks.

## QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Home, lunch or dinner. Amman, First Circle. 21083. Jabel Al Luwath-Hawran Circle. Tel. 30648. Al Hussein, near Jeram Cinema. Tel. 21781. Iso in Zarqa and Irbid.

## THE DIPLOMAT

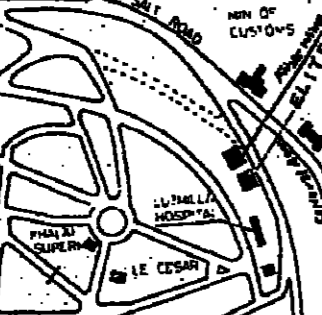
First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25892. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

## CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Ablyah School or Chik. Tel. 33963. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take-home service—order by phone.

## WINGS HOTEL

The Wings Hotel, Jabel Luwath. Tel. 22164/4. bove of THREE set me-ally for lunch, and a rite, pen 12:3 p.m. and 7:12 p.m. Speciality: steaks.



For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Sour" Tel. 33899. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

- Channel 3 & 6:  
6:00 Qura  
6:15 Cartoons  
6:30 Arabic programme  
7:00 I dream of Jeanne  
8:00 News in Arabic  
11:00 News in Arabic  
Channel 3:  
7:30 Arabic programme  
8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Reportage  
Channel 6:  
7:30 News m Hebrew  
7:45 Filler  
8:30 Love thy neighbour  
9:10 Duchess of Duke St.  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Delvecchio

### RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Morning show  
7:30 News bulletin  
8:00 Morning show  
10:00 News headlines  
10:03 Morning show  
10:30 The Crystal Pyramid  
11:00 Signing off  
12:00 News headlines  
12:03 Pop session  
13:00 News summary  
13:05 Pop session
- 14:00 News bulletin  
14:30 Concert hour  
15:00 Pop session  
16:00 30 minutes of jazz  
17:30 Pop session  
18:00 News summary  
18:03 Play of the week  
19:00 News bulletin  
19:10 News reports  
19:30 Signing off

### EMERGENCIES

- Doctors:  
Amman:  
Not received  
Irbid:  
Ameen Abu Obeidah (2278)  
Zarqa:  
Barakat Shajrawi  
Taxis:  
Akhur (23230)  
Khaled (22715)  
Shabed (21091)
- Ranya (25095)  
Pharmacies:  
Amman:  
Sabagh (23157)  
Jala' (24239)  
Jala' (30210)  
Kunel (26295)  
Irbid:  
Not received  
Zarqa:  
Al Shaker

### BBC RADIO

- GMT  
05:00 News: 24 Hours  
05:30 Sarah Ward  
05:45 World Today  
06:00 News: Press Review  
06:30 Jazz for the Asking  
07:00 News: 24 Hours  
07:30 Sarah Ward  
07:45 Report on Religion  
08:00 News: Reflections  
08:15 World Radio Club  
08:30 Terry Wogan  
08:50 News: Press Review  
09:15 World Today  
09:30 Financial News  
09:45 Paperbacks  
10:00 Talkabout  
10:30 How to be a Musician  
11:00 News: News about Britain  
11:15 When Nothing Else is Left  
11:30 Farming World  
12:00 Radio Newswest  
12:15 Take it or Leave it  
12:45 Sports Round-up  
13:00 News: 24 Hours  
13:30 World Radio Club  
13:45 A Jolly Good Show  
14:30 A Miracle of Healing

### VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT  
03:00 The Breakfast Show  
to on the hour and 28 min.  
06:30 after each hour.  
08:30 Regional and Topical  
09:45 Paperbacks  
dia comments... news analyses  
17:00 News  
17:15 This Week  
17:30 Press Conference USA  
18:00 Special English, News
- Words and their Stories  
Feature: Short Stories. News Summary.  
Country Music: USA  
News and Topical Reports  
Letters from Listeners  
New York, New York  
Special English, News/Words and their Stories  
Music: USA (Jazz)  
06:00 GMT: News

### AMMAN AIRPORT

- Arrivals:  
7:55 Doha, Kuwait  
8:25 Dubai (AZ)  
8:25 Muscat, Doha  
9:00 Jeddah  
9:50 Amman  
10:25 Larnaca (CY)  
11:15 Beirut  
16:50 Jeddah (SDI)  
17:00 Baghdad (IA)  
17:00 Cairo  
17:15 Athens  
17:15 Amsterdam, Geneva, Brussels  
18:00 Baghdad (IA)  
18:40 Beirut (MEA)  
21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)  
21:35 London (BA)
- 21:45 Cairo  
Departures:  
8:00 Aqaba  
8:45 Beirut (MEA)  
8:55 Athens, Amsterdam  
9:00 Beirut  
9:10 Rome (AZ)  
10:30 Baghdad (IA)  
11:20 Larnaca (CY)  
11:30 Athens  
11:30 Cairo  
12:00 London  
18:00 Baghdad (IA)  
18:15 Jeddah (SDI)  
20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
22:30 Kuwait, Dhahran  
22:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

### CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre (USIS) ..... Tel. 41320  
British Council ..... " 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... " 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... " 41893  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... " 44203  
Amman Municipal Library ..... " 36111

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) ..... Tel. 75111  
Civil defence rescue ..... " 24391-4  
Fire headquarters ..... " 22080  
Fire, fire, police ..... " 19  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... " 36381-2  
Police water service (emergency) ..... " 37111-3  
Police headquarters ..... " 39141  
Najdah routing patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help ..... " 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ATA) ..... " 55205

# Salisbury negotiators pressure Muzorewa to sign agreement

SALISBURY, Feb. 14 (R). — Bishop Abel Muzorewa today faced demands from other black nationalist leaders that he sign an agreement in principle on Rhodesian majority rule or withdraw from the deadlocked internal settlement talks here. But a source in Bishop Muzorewa's powerful United African National Council (UANC) said the bishop was unlikely to modify his stand over white parliamentary representation in a black-ruled Zimbabwe.

The sign-or-withdraw demand was made by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's African National Council (ANC) and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau's Zimbabwe United People's Organisation (ZUPO), conference sources said.

They said, however, that Premier Ian Smith's white delegation, which opposed the bishop's stand, argued yesterday that any agreement without UANC would be worthless.

The talks, which adjourned

yesterday after more than two-and-a-half hours of fruitless discussions aimed at breaking the deadlock, were scheduled to resume today.

The sources said Bishop Muzorewa yesterday refused to budge on UANC's insistence that only 20 of the 100 proposed parliamentary seats should be elected directly by whites.

The other parties in the talks had already agreed on 28 white-elected seats.

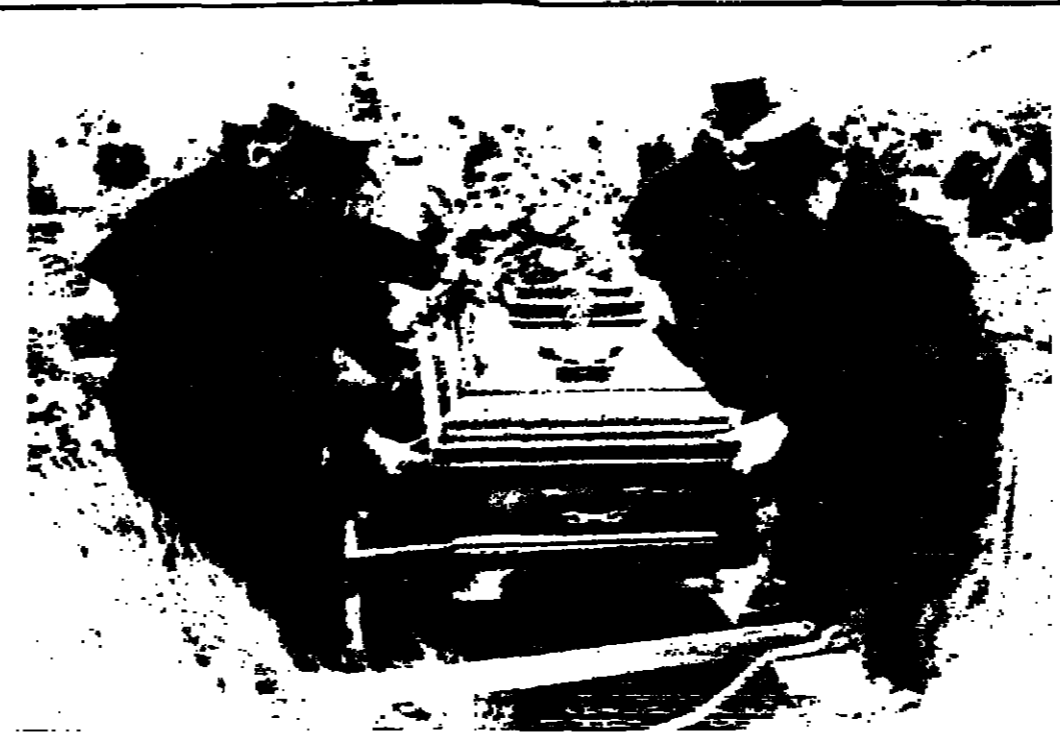
"We are very unlikely to change our position," the UANC source said.

Referring to the other parties in the talks, the source added: "They know in their hearts that the conference cannot succeed without the UANC."

Mr. Sithole said that there was no room left for further negotiation on the question of white representation.

Nationalist sources said the patience of the ANC-Sithole and ZUPO had run out and they were demanding that the conference go ahead with or without the bishop.

The talks are already severely handicapped by the non-participation of the black nationalist Patriotic Front which is fighting a guerrilla war against Mr. Smith's white-minority administration.



Former Nazi S.S. Col. Herbert Kappler is buried in the West German town of Soltau on Monday. Herr Kappler, who died last week of stomach cancer, had six months ago escaped from a Rome hospital where he was serving a life sentence for the 1944 reprisal slaying of 335 Italian civilians. (AP wirephoto)

## S. Africa's Botha back home to brief cabinet on Namibia talks

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 14 (Agencies). — South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said today he was maintaining contact with five Western nations over an independence settlement for South West Africa (Namibia).

Mr. Botha withdrew at the weekend from talks in New York with the five — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

He stopped off here on his way from London to Cape Town to report to the South African cabinet, and told reporters he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the final outcome of negotiations.

Mr. Botha said the talks had been no tougher than he expected. But there was still a gap between the positions, he said.

Mr. Botha said he did not think new demands had been presented by the main liberation movement SWAPO — the South West Africa People's Organisation — which had "proximity" talks with the Western powers at the same time as they were negotiating with the South Africans.

U.S. Ambassador Don McHenry, spokesman for the five, said in New York that the strength of South African troops in South West Africa be-

fore planned independence elections had been one of the points of disagreement between Pretoria and SWAPO, whose guerrillas have been fighting in the territory for more than 10 years.

Mr. Botha said today that since he did not speak to SWAPO in New York, he did not have complete clarity on its position.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary

of State Cyrus Vance in New York spent a half-hour yesterday briefing U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on talks foreign ministers of the five Western countries held Saturday and Sunday with SWAPO and South Africa's Mr. Botha.

Mr. Vance had reported "some progress" in the talks at a final news conference in New York on Sunday.

## Orange said poisoned inside Switzerland

BERNE, Feb. 14 (R). — A mercury-poisoned orange found in a Zurich fruit shop last week was probably injected in Switzerland, the Swiss government announced today.

A statement by the Interior Ministry said only one poisoned orange had been found. A salesgirl became suspicious when she noticed it beside an orange box and had it tested by Zurich health authorities who found a small quantity of mercury, the statement said.

The ministry said it had launched an investigation to trace the origin of the orange. It was possible it had been left in the shop by a mentally deranged person.

Mercury-poisoned oranges have been turning up in Europe since a group calling itself the "Arab Revolutionary Army-Palestine Command" claimed they had poisoned oranges to damage the Israeli economy.

## EEC ministers talk Middle East, Africa, Belgrade conference

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14 (R). — Foreign Ministers of the nine European Common Market countries met here today to discuss political cooperation in three major spheres.

The agenda at their one-day meeting included Africa, the Middle East and the Belgrade conference on European security.

The discussions on Africa are expected to concentrate on the Soviet presence in the current fighting in Ethiopia and on developments in the south of the continent.

No major decisions are expected to emerge from today's talks, at which the ministers may also have informal consultations on other problems facing the community.

The foreign ministers today discussed ways of increasing pressure on South Africa to end its policy of apartheid (racial segregation).

Denmark would like to see greater pressure put on the white-ruled state, but has said it was not enough to demand sanctions if they could not be applied.

Danish Foreign Minister Mr. Andersen, who presided over the foreign ministers' one-day meeting here, said reasonably broad international backing was required for sanctions.

Denmark was discussing this with the EEC and with its Nordic neighbours, he added.

The ministers' discussion of Africa will also take in the situations in Rhodesia, Namibia (South West Africa) and the Horn of Africa where the Soviet Union's support for Ethiopia in the Ogaden war with Somalia has aroused Western anxiety.

The Middle East and the European security conference in Belgrade are the other topics scheduled for discussion.

Mr. Andersen said it was important for the ministers to have a very open exchange on the Middle East, including reports from those European capi-

dent Anwar Sadat on his eight-nation tour which ended last night.

Mr. Andersen recalled that EEC governments had already expressed their opposition to Israeli settlements in Sinai. He said there could be no evaluation of the Middle East without discussing the settlements issue.

Tals visited by Egyptian Pres-

## Cambodia: 15 Viets killed in clashes

LONDON, Feb. 14 (R). — Cambodian forces killed at least 15 Vietnamese soldiers in border area clashes last weekend, Radio Phnom Penh said today.

The radio, monitored here, said nine Vietnamese were killed in an attack on the Cambodian villages of Phum Katin and Sathel.

Land mines killed six Vietnamese members of a platoon which had entered Cambodia along Route One in Svay Rieng Province on Saturday near the strategic Parrot's Beak salient of Cambodia which juts into Vietnam south-east of Phnom Penh, the radio said.

It said Vietnamese soldiers returned to the area on Sunday to recover the body of a second lieutenant left behind the previous day, in what the radio called an attempt to conceal evidence of an invasion of Cambodian territory.

## Big security operation mounted by Australia for Commonwealth meet

BOWRAL, Australia, Feb. 14 (R). — Asian and Pacific Commonwealth leaders arrived at this hill resort by helicopter and car ferries while troops and police mounted Australia's biggest peace-time security operation in case of a renewed terrorist attack.

The leaders have just concluded two days of talks aimed at forging closer economic and political links between their countries.

Hundreds of troops here sealed off Berida Manor, a luxurious country house 130 kms. south of Sydney, which will be the home for the 11 prime ministers and presidents for the next two nights. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser ordered the security measures after a bomb killed two people outside the Sydney conference site yesterday.

## Sadat tells U.S. Jews to share responsibility for Middle East peace

Editor's note: Following is a full text of the open letter which Egyptian President Anwar Sadat wrote to the American Jewish Community last month, prior to his visit to the United States. President Sadat's letter, written at the request of the Miami Herald, spoke of current Middle East peace efforts and sought to outline the responsibility American Jews bear towards peace. The Jordan Times publishes the letter as it appeared, on Jan. 29, in the Washington Star.

By Anwar Sadat

For several considerations, I believe that the American Jewish Community shares a historic responsibility for erecting a formidable edifice of peace.

We have reached the stage when human relations should be based on love and cooperation rather than on hatred and tension. I believe that all nations should reason together and solve their disputes by peaceful means, free from the use or threat of force. No conflict can be singled out as an exception to this rule.

If the establishment of peace in the world is a moral commitment for those who are conscientious among us, working for peace in the Middle East is an absolute must. This area is not only the cradle of civilisations, but most importantly, it is the birthplace of the divine religions where followers of all the prophets and messengers of God have lived and worshipped together in love, fraternity and tolerance.

There is no reason why we should perpetuate the suffering and misery of millions who could devote their talents and resources to the establishment of a better world. Old memories of the unhappy past should by no means block the way for a happy future for the generations to come.

I believe that all people of the Jewish faith shoulder a special responsibility in reviving this spirit of accommodation and meaningful coexistence. They are most qualified to play a pivotal role in eliminating human suffering and misery. The sad experience they went through in the past in some parts of the world and the lessons of history render them more sensitive to the need for the eradication of all manifestations of injustice and misery.

The Jewish community in the United States can contribute immensely to this proc-

ess in a manner that would reinforce our belief in the oneness of the human cause. I greet you as an integral part of the American people for whom we feel all friendship and cordiality. We expect you to support what is right and to correct what is wrong. Your commitment should be to the rule of legitimacy and the sublime norms of humanism. You should not be counted upon to support the perpetuation of injustice or the suppression of legitimate aspirations.

You should not be taken for granted by any power, regardless of the merits of its position. Rather, your stand should be based on rational and objective grounds that could be understood and appreciated by all parties to a given dispute.

We need your understanding. We want to put an end to an era of war and violence in our region and usher in a new dawn of peace and fraternity. We want the Israeli to live side by side with the Egyptians, the Syrian and the Palestinian in a community of mutual benefit and love. We want to eliminate all fears and grievances. I do not think that we should be deterred in this noble march by the complexities of the past, the insecurities of the present, or the uncertainties of the future. We want to work beyond all that to establish a community of stability and prosperity.

It is with this in mind that I undertook my historic mission to Jerusalem against all odds. I wanted to break all the barriers that had accumulated even before the establishment of Israel.

I did not do this to strike a bargain or to reach a compromise. I did it with a view to uprooting all grudges, feuds and misconceptions that have long inflicted untold damage to the souls and spirits of all inhabitants of the area.

While taking this bold move, I had no doubt that I would

be supported by all individuals and communities that are firmly committed to the cause of peace. I was not seeking support for any particular stand on a given subject. Rather, I was and am still asking for a reinforcement of this unselfish drive toward peace.

Events of the past few weeks, though negative in some aspects, have not shaken my belief in the possibility and necessity of establishing peace in the area. However, I must tell you in all earnestness and in the spirit that prompted me to undertake my mission that the behaviour of the Israeli government in the past few weeks has been negative and disappointing. In all objectivity, I feel that my visit to Jerusalem, with all that it symbolised, has not been responded to in a forthcoming manner.

I hope that the spirit that had prompted my sacred mission would propel us all to a new plane where we do not spend our time and effort fighting for procedural and peripheral matters. I believe that, at times, it is of the essence if we are to prove to millions of Arabs and Jews alike the validity of the premises which underlie our surge for peace. We want to eliminate once and for all the remaining suspicions and misgivings. I believe that you have an important role, in fact a great responsibility, in correcting the course of events to the direction that will be conducive to peace.

It will be a tragedy for all if this golden opportunity is not seized before that spirit fades away.

Do you condone the annexation of others' territories by force?

Do you tolerate the suppression of the rights of the Palestinian people to live in peace in their homeland, free from foreign rule and military occupation?

Do you forgive the suppression of human rights of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and their natural right to liberate their land and emancipate themselves?

Do you agree with those Israeli officials who claim that territorial expansion is more important than the establishment of peace and the normalisation of the situation? I am certain that you will not hesitate to make your voice heard in favour of justice and security for all peoples in the Middle East.

## Despite Ecevit's promise to control it, Turkey's political violence is still on the rise

By Jeremy Toyne

ANKARA (R). — After the blackest month of political violence in Turkey's recent history, with over 50 deaths, the new government of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has yet to show how it will deal with the problem.

The violence is not new to Turkey. According to official figures, 262 people died during 1977 in clashes between left and rightwing factions, anonymous bombings or gunfire from passing cars.

Those figures were enough to bring shrill protests from the opposition about the rightwing coalition's inability or unwillingness — to control the daily slaughter.

But since the new social democrat government took over early in January the death rate has risen. The opposition newspaper Tercuman, quoting figures which officials say seem accurate, said 51 people died and over 400 were injured in political violence last month.

### Student involvement

Students and academics have long been at the centre of the violence, and the figures for last year showed that at 105 students and 20 teachers were killed.

Twenty-one more were workers, some of whom, according to academics, and were rightists placed on the university campuses to goad leftists. "Right feeds on left and vice versa," one professor said.

Eleven members of the security forces were also killed, but the remainder were mostly people who had nothing to do with extremist groups bent on destroying each other.

Mr. Ecevit, who took power for the third time on Jan. 5, pledged to "make the streets safe again with no threat of being shot, and make schools places where education can be conducted in peace."

But he has already acknowledged that there are obstacles in his path.

When the government tried to root out external factions who had taken over student hostels, they were met with not only resistance from the inmates, but from state officials who had an interest in keeping a particular group in control, he said.

### Complex reasons

But Mr. Ecevit said security forces already had some success in tackling the more blatant causes of the violence, and he anticipated that they would achieve more in the near future.

The prime minister declined to go into the social and economic reasons behind the outbreaks, which he said were too complex to explain in a short time.

Upheavals caused by mass movement from the countryside to the city slums, together with a crisis-ridden economy, may have played their part in fanning frustration into action.

But there are many people who believe the activists on the streets are encouraged by more sinister forces. Mr. Ecevit himself said there were hidden forces which would take time to identify and eradicate.

### Many theories

As everyone searches for the reasons behind the seemingly mindless destruction, there are plenty of theories — but they tend to be strongly coloured by political considerations.

Leftwingers, among them members of Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party, maintain that ultra-rightist organisations linked with the Nationalist Movement Party of former Deputy Premier Alpaslan Turkes are the driving force behind many of the clashes.

On the other side, conservatives like former Premier Suleyman Demirel say Mr. Ec-

evit is to blame for protecting leftist elements in the past.

Even deeper in the background, a heated debate has been going on here about a shadowy group known as "Contra-Guerilla", which some politicians claim has links with the military and which they say is not only behind some of the current troubles but was responsible for widespread torture after an armed forces' takeover in 1971.

Whatever the causes, the effects are relatively clear.

### Effects of violence

Education has been badly disrupted.

Several institutions, including universities, have had to close while others have had classes and examinations repeatedly disrupted.

"It's had an extremely bad impact on education," said Prof. Nuri Saryal, of the Middle East Technical University here, whose own home has been bombed three times.

He maintains that between three and five per cent of the student population are politically active — "the rest just want a good education."

The constant stream of students and academics who approach the foreign cultural organisations here for scholarships abroad bears testimony to that yearning.

The first meeting of the council of ministers since Mr. Ecevit came to power examined measures "to ensure in an effective way and within the rules of liberal democracy, domestic peace, security of life, freedom of education and the integrity of the state... against every danger or activism, no matter from where it may come."

Mr. Ecevit appeared to be a little more optimistic when he met the press the day after that meeting.

But until now action has been speaking louder than words.

## World News Briefs

### Survivor found in crashed Swedish plane

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14 (AP). — Rescue teams today discovered the wreckage of a twin-engine Cessna 402 which disappeared last night in a blizzard with five persons aboard on a flight from Stockholm to Gavle, police said. Four people, all Swedes, died when the plane crashed in a forest a few kilometres south of the Gavle Airport, some 180 kms. north of here, police said. One passenger, Mr. Knud Hansen of Copenhagen, Denmark, survived with minor injuries. He was found stuck in the tail section, the only part of the plane not destroyed in the crash. He reportedly told rescue workers he had been awake all night.

### Toll up to 42 in Canadian air crash

CRANBROOK, British Columbia Feb. 14 (AP). — Police last night found the body of the 42nd victim of the crash of a Pacific Western Airlines Boeing 737 jetliner last Saturday, Mr. Brian Johnston, Pacific Western's Director of Public Relations, said. Royal Canadian Mounted Police were asked to conduct the search of the crash site when the airplane's passenger list appeared to be incorrect. Mr. Johnston said the identity of the latest victim, whose body was found in the tail section of the plane, was not immediately determined. Of the 43 passengers, one infant and five crew members on board the jet, seven persons survived. All of them were seated in the tail section, officials said.

### Kyprianou in Athens for Cyprus talks

ATHENS, Feb. 14 (AP). — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou arrived here today on a four-day official visit for talks with Greek leaders. They will discuss the pending negotiations with Turkey aimed at solving the four-year deadlock on the war-divided Mediterranean island republic. He made no arrival statement in an interview with the Athens News Agency. Mr. Kyprianou warned that a scheduled March summit between the Greek and Turkish premiers should not seek a bilateral solution of the Cypriot issue. It was a problem for inter-communal and international settlement, he said. Mr. Kyprianou said that recent Turkish willingness to make concessions over the island's northern 40 per cent Turkey occupies were largely manoeuvres to convince the U.S. Congress to lift its arms embargo against Ankara.

### Canada wants safer nuclear satellites

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 14 (R). — Canada called yesterday for international safety rules to cover nuclear-powered earth satellites. Canadian delegate William Barton cited the case of the Soviet satellite Cosmos 954, which disintegrated over his country's Northwest Territories last month. He told a sub-committee of the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: "The overall objective of our efforts would be to develop a regime for the use of nuclear power sources in outer space which would ensure the highest standards of safety for mankind and protection for the environment."

### Human rights campaign benefits U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14 (R). — The Carter administration's human rights campaign is benefiting both the United States and its allies, a senior State Department official said last night. In a speech to the American Bar Association here, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher also said progress in human rights was made in more than two dozen countries in 1977. "Widening the circle of countries which share our human rights values is at the very core of our security interests," he said. "Such nations make strong allies. Their commitment to human rights gives them an inner strength and stability."